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"Belligerent Merchantmen in Neutral Ports." By Sanford Cole.

"The Black List." By J. E. G. de Montmorency.

"The Deutschland." By His Honour Judge Atherley-Jones.

"International Law Teaching." By E. A. Whittuck.

"The Control of Air Spaces." By J. E. G. de Montmorency.

"Legal War Work in Egypt." By Sir Malcolm McIlwraith (late judicial adviser to the Egyptian Government).

"The Revolution and the Unity of Russia." By L. P. Rastorgoueff (of the Russian Bar and also of the Middle Temple).

"The Relations of the Prize Court to Belligerent Policy." By Sir Francis Piggott (late Chief Justice of Hong-Kong).

"Jus Soli" or "Jus Sanguinis"? I. By H. S. Q. Henriques. II. By Ernest J. Schuster.

"Reciprocity in the Enjoyment of Civil Rights." By Wyndham A. Bewes.

THE ARMED NEUTRALITIES OF 1780 AND 1800. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. xxxi, 698. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1918. Price, \$5, net.

This work was apparently inspired by a passage in the address of President Wilson before Congress on February 26, 1917, in which, after stating the failure of diplomacy to protect neutral rights in the controversy between Germany and the United States, he said, "and there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent." The Carnegie Endowment has already published a volume in which the American precedents are set forth, *i.e.*, "The Controversy Over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797-1800." The present volume contains a collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists on agreements entered into in 1780 and 1800 by the leading neutral powers of Europe to protect their rights against belligerents. These texts are accompanied by the orders putting them into effect and diplomatic correspondence bearing thereon. The official documents emanating from all of the great European States, between 1780 and 1807, are preceded by an elaborate series of extracts from American and foreign works on International Law concerning the armed neutralities. All of the great names in this field appear in this collection. The student and investigator in this particular problem may take up this work with a feeling of satisfaction that he has before him not only all of the pertinent official documents but an anthology of expert opinion that leaves practically nothing more to be desired.

THE TREATIES OF 1785, 1799 AND 1828 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA. Edited by James Brown Scott. Pp. viii, 207. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York: Oxford University Press, 1918. Price, \$2, net.

This work, like the one immediately hereinbefore noticed, seems also to have been inspired by a statement of the President, made to Congress on

February 3, 1917, wherein he said that he had "directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency, the German Ambassador, that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand His Excellency his passports." The three treaties which in whole or in part affect the international relations of Germany and the United States are those made between the United States and Prussia in 1785, 1799 and 1828. These have been held by both governments to apply not only to Prussia but to the North German Confederation and subsequently to the German Empire. This volume contains the text of these treaties, eight important decisions of the Federal Courts in which these treaties were considered, three opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States, a proclamation of the President made during the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, and extracts from diplomatic correspondence of which the most interesting are those relating to the case of the *William P. Frye* and the case of the *Appam*. Both this book and the one on *The Armed Neutralities* are published in the admirable form in which the Carnegie Endowment, through the Oxford University Press, presents its publications.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Berthold Singer. Pp. xiii, 335. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1918.

This book is prepared for "our army, naval and aviation forces," and is intended to serve as a compendium for practical reference. It lacks scientific structure, gives few references or citation of authorities, and makes no pretence of presenting the history of any doctrine. It is an essentially practical book and contains valuable information not generally accessible, excerpts from state papers, acts of Congress, foreign laws, rules adopted at the Hague Conventions, rules adopted at the International Naval Conference, proclamations, etc. The author has included several specially interesting chapters devoted to the use of hydroaeroplanes, submarines, aeroplanes and wireless. As an outline for the use of those to whom the simple problems of international law may be presented, it may serve a useful purpose.

TORT, CRIME AND POLICE IN MEDIAEVAL BRITAIN. By J. W. Jeudwine. Pp. xix, 292. London: Williams & Norgate, 1917.

This work is the result of great erudition and an obvious love of antiquity. The barbarism of the early ages is accepted as normal and the exercise of force for the purpose of carrying out the social will is taken for granted as an appropriate method suitable to the purpose. The moral aspect of the use of this force is not dwelt upon for it is obvious that a scientific investigator is not concerned with ethical tests unless ethics be the subject of his investigation. This view of mediaeval British life and law is markedly in contrast with the author's expressions of opinion of modern events. It is then that he applies the moral test "to our undying shame"